The People's Korea

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President KIM IL SUNG Sends Open Letter to All Electors Throughout Country

PYONGYANG, Oct. 27 (KCNA)—The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung sent an open letter to all the electors throughout the country on October 26.

The full text of the open letter reads:

Open Letter to All Electors Throughout Country

Meetings of electors in all constituencies throughout the country for the nomination of candidates for Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which were held recently amid the surging political enthusiasm of the entire people nominated me as candidate for Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Considering this as an expression of the unanimous support to and trust in the power of the Republic, I extend heartfelt thanks to the entire electors throughout the country.

As candidate for Deputy is to be registered only in one constituency according to the rules of the election of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I decided to be registered as candidate for Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the Anju Constituency No. 120 for the election of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The forthcoming elections of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly will be an epochal occasion in consolidating the great victories and brilliant successes gained by the power of the Republic, enhancing the function and role of our revolutionary power in conformity with the new demand of the revolutionary development and more vigorously pushing ahead with the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

You electors should participate as one in the coming elections of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly with high revolutionary enthusiasm and ardent patriotism, express absolute support to and trust in the Government of our Republic and demonstrate once again to the whole world the invincible might of our people rallied and united with one idea and one will.

I firmly believe that the entire people will achieve great success in hastening the complete victory of socialism in the northern half and accelerating the historic cause of national reunification by vigorously carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, under the uplifted revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

KIM IL SUNG

October 26, 1977

President KIM IL SUNG Sends Wreaths to Cemetery of CPV

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent wreaths to the grave of Comrade Mao An-ying, son of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung, and the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Hoechang county, South Pyongan Province, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War.

The wreaths sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were laid on the spot on October 24.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Li Gun Mo, personages concerned and generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Present there were Liu Chun-pei, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, Te Lei, military attache, and staff members, of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, Chen Chien-wu, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the KPA and CPV side to the Military Armistice Commission, and Yin Kuang-tao, acting chief, and members, of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Also present were the members of the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by Wang Ping-nan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, on a visit to our country.

After laying the wreaths sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the grave of Comrade Mao An-ying and the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers, the attendants observed a moment's silence.

The attendants walked round to see the grave of Comrade Mao An-ying and the cemetery. (KCNA)

President Sends Message of Condolence To Czech President

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 23 sent a message of condolence to Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the death of Vera Husakova, his wife, in an unexpected accident.

The message of condolence reads:

Upon hearing the sad news that your wife Vera Husakova died in an unexpected accident, I offer deep condolences to you.

President Promulgates CPC Decree Awarding Orders to S. Korean Mil. Civilians

PYONGYANG Oct. 27 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung promulgated a decree of the Central People's Committee on awarding orders to Li Jang Su and Cho Byong Uk, military civilians of the south Korean puppet army who crossed over to the northern half of the Republic.

The decree says:

The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea confers order of National Flag First Class and order of National Flag Second Class respectively upon Li Jang Su and Cho Byong Uk, military civilians of the south Korean puppet army, in recognition of their patriotic deeds in coming over to the northern half of the Republic aboard plane to be embraced in the socialist fatherland they had longed for from long ago, against the fascist tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Over 4,000 Yonse Students Rise against Pak: "We Deny Pak Regime"

Over 4,000 students of Yonse University on October 25 held a massive anti-"government" demonstration, shouting "Out with Pak Jung Hi!" according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

Around 12 noon the students turned their meeting held in the auditorium of the university into an anti-"government" meeting and adopted a five-point resolution demanding "the abolition of the *yusin* constitution."

Then the students surged out of the auditorium and staged a campus demonstration, distributing several thousand printed copies of an anti-"government" statement and loudly shouting slogans denouncing the treacherous crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

In their first clash with puppet police in the university compound, students beat them back with stones.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique sent into the compound of the university over 200 puppet riot police and scores of agents with police cars equipped with "pepper-fog guns" in the van. The gangsters made a desperate attempt to break up the demonstrators, firing tear gas shells.

The students resolutely fought, throwing rocks at the puppet riot police.

They shouted in high spirits "Abolish the *yusin* system," "Uncover the Pak Tong Son scandal," "To hell with the dictatorial regime," "Release imprisoned students," "Disband the students homeland defence corps" and "Guarantee the basic rights of workers" and scattered leaflets and copies of a statement carrying these demands.

The statement titled "Yonse's 1977 Struggle for the Protection of Democracy" noted that "democracy in south Korea is nearing its demise and the people's basic rights are being seriously violated" and "since the October *yusin*, political surveillance by the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency and a series of emergency decrees have driven the people into a state of terror and deep anxiety."

(See the statement)

Some of demonstrators marched out to the street, beating back the riot police blocking the campus gate.

The fierce demonstration of the students continued for three hours despite the suppression by the fascist bandits.

A foreign press report paid attention to the fact that "the fierce anti-government demonstration of students of Yonse University was staged as soon as some lectures began in Seoul University which had been closed since the anti-government demonstration was held on October 7."

The report said that the demonstration of the students of Yonse University was "the second major anti-government students action in little more than two weeks." It noted that witnesses said "it is the biggest students uprising since emergency decree No. 9 was issued in May 1975."

The fascist gangsters arrested over 50 students.

According to another foreign report, puppet police on October 24 arrested several Yonse University students on suspicion of planning a demonstration.

Yonse University was closed from October 26.

(Related stories on page 4)

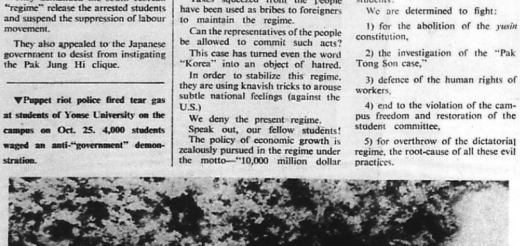
Anti-Pak S. Korean Organizations Here Issue Statement

Eight anti-Pak south Korean organizations here including the Japan Headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (Hanminton), issued a statement on October 26 in Tokyo, on the anti-"government" demonstration staged by students of Yonse University.

They demanded the south Korean "regime" release the arrested students and suspend the suppression of labour movement.

They also appealed to the Japanese government to desist from instigating the Pak Jung Hi clique.

▼Puppet riot police fired tear gas at students of Yonse University on the campus on Oct. 25, 4,000 students waged an anti-"government" demonstration.



Statement

Are you listening, our fellow students?

Democracy is nearing its demise and the people's basic rights are being seriously violated.

What has actually happened in this country in the last 16 years since the lofty spirit of April 19 was trampled by jackboots?

Since the October *yusin*, political surveillance by the Central Intelligence Agency and a series of emergency decrees have driven the people into a state of terror and deep anxiety.

Contrary to the trends in the world history for the respect of fundamental human rights, intellectuals, pressmen, students and workers are being imprisoned en masse.

The people are duped by propaganda about the "new village movement" and the "ideas of loyalty and filial piety."

Making its last-ditch efforts, the tyrannical dictatorship threatens the lives and liberty of all people.

What shall we do, our fellow students?

The present regime stands isolated overseas because of the "Pak Tong Son case," a blot on the reputation of the Korean people.

Taxes squeezed from the people have been used as bribes to foreigners to maintain the regime.

Can the representatives of the people be allowed to commit such acts?

This case has turned even the word "Korea" into an object of hatred.

In order to stabilize this regime, they are using knavish tricks to arouse subtle national feelings (against the U.S.)

We deny the present regime.

Speak out, our fellow students!

The policy of economic growth is zealously pursued in the regime under the motto—"10,000 million dollar export and one thousand dollar per capita income."

Today, our economic dependence upon Japan, however, has passed the limit of tolerance to the detriment of the fair name of our nation.

The workers are dying while doing over-time work, low-wage work and harmful labour for the sake of the export drive.

They are under paid for this labour. Only a few plutocrats and privileged people grow corpulent at the expense of the interests of the workers.

What are the time-serving intellectuals and pressmen doing, when their colleagues are fired?

Even the elementary campus freedom is now trampled down.

Are you listening, our fellow students?

Facing this chocking reality, we can no longer control our pent-up resentment.

Today, the nation calls us.

Our fellow students!

Let us hold high the flame of true resistance!

Let us go out!

Let us throw all fears aside and march ahead courageously, our fellow students!

We are determined to fight:

1) for the abolition of the *yusin* constitution,

2) the investigation of the "Pak Tong Son case,"

3) defence of the human rights of workers,

4) end to the violation of the campus freedom and restoration of the student committee,

5) for overthrow of the dictatorial regime, the root-cause of all these evil practices.

Anti-U.S.-Japan-S. Korea Mil. Integration Meet Held Here

The "central meeting opposing the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military integration, strongly denouncing the Japan-south Korea fusion, demanding the dismantling of bases and the abrogation of the security pact and protection of people's lives and launching the October 21 nationwide united action" was held in the Meiji Park in Tokyo on the evening of October 20 under the joint auspices of 14 political parties and public organizations of Japan including the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan Communist Party, the General Council of Japan Trade Unions (Sohyo), the Japan Neutral Trade Unions, the Japan Peace Committee, the Japan Scientists Association, the All-Japan Federation of Farmers Unions, the People's Union to Protect the Constitution, the Liaison Council of People of All Walks of Life against the Retrogressive Revision of the Constitution and the Central Action Committee for Pushing through the Demands for the Abrogation of the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact."

The meeting was participated in by more than 36,000 people of all walks of life from all parts of Japan.

Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of Sohyo, Takazawa Torao, vice-Chairman of the JSP, and Kaneko Mitsuhiro, Deputy Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the JCP, spoke at the meeting evincing their resolutions.

They declared in unison that by giving "aid" to the Hitler-like Pak "regime" the Japanese Government is patronizing the fascist "regime" and zealously partaking of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military integration.

Noting that Korea is one and she should be reunified by the Korean nation itself, they stressed that foreign interference in the question of Korean reunification should be decisively stopped.

Pointing out that now is the time for them to roundly expose and clarify the U.S.-Japan-south Korea fusion to make the Japanese Government redress its wrong Korean policy, the speakers emphasized that for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea all the democratic forces should unite to carry on their struggle.

The meeting adopted the seven-point slogan opposing the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military integration, strongly denouncing the Japan-south Korea fusion, demanding the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from south Korea and the radical switchover in the Fukuda Cabinet's Korean policy, voicing solidarity for the south Korean people's patriotic struggle and supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Then the meeting unanimously adopted messages of protest to Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda and U.S. President Carter.

The attendants of the central meeting demonstrated on Oct. 20 downtown Tokyo.

Night of Solidarity with Korean People Held in U.S.

The Boston branch of the U.S. paper "The Guardian" arranged a "night of solidarity with the Korean people" in Boston on October 14, according to a report.

A large number of personages of all strata were present there.

The Korean documentary film "Military Demarcation Line" was screened first on the occasion.

After the film show, Karen Gellen, Foreign Editor of "The Guardian" and Leading Member of the Guardian Committee for Support of Korean Reunification, and Frances Beal, General Manager of the paper and chairman of the "U.S.-Juche study group," who had participated in the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang, spoke at the meeting.

Referring to the world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea held in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, in February this year, Karen Gellen said that representatives to the conference demonstrated their support for the reunification of Korea and began an international campaign to achieve this end.

The speaker continued:

Carter has already pulled back significantly from his campaign pledge of complete withdrawal. Now only ground troops are to be considered in any pullout plan.

According to Carter, withdrawal of the ground troops would take at least five years, which means that even this limited version of the campaign pledge would not be implemented during his first term of office.

In fact, under the guise of a pullout plan the United States is building up puppet military force of immense proportions in south Korea.

The campaign pledge on the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea is being gradually stripped of its essence by the Carter administration.

Karen Gellen went on:

The U.S. is the principal cause of division of Korea and oppression and exploitation of the people of the south. Thus it is the particular responsibility of all communists, anti-imperialists and other progressive forces in the U.S. to militantly build solidarity with the Korean people. A Korea solidarity movement already exists in several cities, but there is much more to be done.

In south Korea, meanwhile, the people's movement, which is struggling under a system of fascist repression, requires our solidarity. Without the U.S. troops, the Pak dictatorship would quickly fall. U.S. out of Korea now must become a rallying cry for our movement, this is a demand we must raise as widely as possible, most especially within the working class.

A declaration was also adopted at the meeting.

At the end of the meeting the attendants staged demonstrations.

Koreans Express Deepest Trust in President KIM IL SUNG

—*Rodong Sinmun*—

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Oct. 17 carries an editorial headlined "Power and Will of Our People's Deepest Reverence for and Trust in the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" in connection with the nomination of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as a candidate for Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The editorial says:

The workers, peasants and the working people in Anju county held on October 16 a meeting of electors of the Anju Constituency No. 120 for nominating a candidate for Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at which they nominated the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom our people always revere deep in their hearts and hold in high esteem with allegiance as a candidate for Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly with enthusiastic cheers.

The nomination of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and guide of our Party and the power of the Republic, by the working people in Anju county as a candidate for Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly is a reflection of the unanimous feeling and will of our entire Party members and working people and an expression of the ardent loyal enthusiasm and resolution of our people to hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem for ever and staunchly fight on the road of revolution for accomplishing the cause of Juche.

Upon hearing the exciting news of the nomination of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as a candidate for Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, the entire people of the country, together with the working people in Anju county, are overflowing with immeasurable joy, further deepening their boundless trust in and reverence for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads our people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

As they have respected and believed Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great leader, the Korean people have become an invincible people with the priceless and glorious revolutionary traditions, the most revolutionary Party of Juche type, the worker-peasant revolutionary power and the one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary army, a dignified and resourceful people with an advanced socialist system, a mighty independent national economy and a brilliant national culture and live in an era of the victorious advance of revolution, an era of great national prosperity and grandeur previously unknown in their history.

Indeed, the history of the glorious revolutionary struggle of our people who achieved the freedom, independence and prosperity, walking the most rigorous road of modern history, the great changes and heroic events in this land are directly linked with the august name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The august name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the symbol of the glory of the time and the nation and all our victories and greatness.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the immortal Juche idea and is leading the road of revolution with its torchlight; has led along a straight path of victory the revolutionary cause of our people for independence, sovereignty and socialist construction with his rare intelligence and outstanding leadership.

The whole course of our revolution from the time when the dawn of the Korean revolution was ushered in, is a history of the great victory of the Juche idea and a proud course along which our people under the outstanding and tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have made a triumphant advance in the revolution and construction, surmounting all difficulties and trials.

The unprecedentedly arduous and complicate Korean revolution could be victoriously developed and triumphantly advanced only under the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As they hold in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads the Korean revolution along the road of victory with his outstanding and extraordinary leadership and enjoy the wise leadership of the great leader, our people believe the liberation of the country and glorify it by waging a heroic struggle without hesitation even in the sea of blood, in the sea of flame and in debris, and could victoriously carry out the most complicate and serious two social revolutions in the shortest period of time ever known. They also could carry out in a brief period of 14 years the historic tasks of industrialisation which had taken others a whole century or several centuries and make miraculous successes in the socialist construction.

The half a century long course of the revolutionary struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has led our revolution along the road of Juche, carrying all the aspirations and desire of the people, is run through with infinite love and devoted service for the people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, always finding himself among the people, has shown them deeper trust and love, led all of them to enjoy the true worth of life with the most precious political lives, personally broken through any difficulties and dangers for the people and bestowed constant loving care upon our people to provide them with a bountiful and happy life.

The boundless happiness enjoyed by our people today under the most superior socialist system and the joy of living in the tax-free land, the land of education and the land of longevity which the world people envy—all this they owe to the deep love and solicitude of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Apart from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the honour and pride of our people, the worth of true life, today's happiness and bright future, the eternal security of the fatherland and the ultimate victory of the cause of socialism and communism are all unthinkable.

Recalling that our people have fought staunchly along the road of loyalty under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung ever since the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the editorial says:

The ardent loyalty of our people to hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem and follow him to the end of the sky and the earth is noble ideological sentiments deeply rooted and hardened as an unshakable creed in their hearts in the course of accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche under the leadership of the great leader, basking in the tenderest paternal love and deepest solicitude and kindness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Only when our people advance along the road indicated by the respected and beloved leader can they expect their brighter future and the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution, just as there is the glorious past and present of our Party and the Korean revolution because there is the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The forthcoming elections of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly to be held in a historic period when a brighter prospect is opened in the development of our revolution and in the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism are an important political event demonstrating the might of our people closely rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with one ideology and purpose and are of great significance in further strengthening the worker-peasant revolutionary power, the mighty weapon of our revolution, and expediting the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the country.

We should fully express our deepest trust in and loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by greeting the auspicious elections of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly with high political enthusiasm and brilliant successes in our work and bringing about a new revolutionary upswing in all the domains of the revolution and construction.

A greater victory and glory await our people who struggle and advance under the banner of the Juche idea, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem.

(KCNA)

S. Korean Armymen Interviewed by DPRK Reporters

PYONGYANG, Oct. 22 (KCNA)—Ryu Un Hak (36), commander of the first battalion, 60th regiment, 20th division, of the south Korean puppet army, and O Bong Ju (21), wireless operator of the battalion, who came over to the northern half of the Republic on October 20 were interviewed by home reporters on October 21.

Answering questions put by reporters, they explained their position, duty and motive of coming over to the north.

Ryu Un Hak said: Up until the morning of October 20 I had deplored my disgraceful lot, having no hope for the future in south Korea, a horrible society. But now I, given a treatment worthy of man for the first time in my life, become able to lead a true, happy life in the bosom of General Kim Il Sung. I feel if it isn't a dream.

I know well that General Kim Il Sung enforces policies for the workers, peasants and other working masses.

I also know that as General Kim Il Sung enforces correct policies, the north is united as one politically, the heavy and light industries and agriculture and all other branches of the national economy have highly developed and it has a powerful defence capacity capable of repulsing any enemy militarily.

I am convinced that the country will certainly be reunified, as taught by General Kim Il Sung.

Noting that he was born into a poor peasant family in Ronsan, South Chungchong Province, and subjected to all manner of disgrace and insult after being conscripted into the puppet army, he continued:

I hated Pak Jung Hi who represses the people demanding justice and freedom at the point of the bayonet and could not repress indignation at his desperate schemes to keep the country divided into two for ever.

What urged me to cross over determinedly to the north was that gangsters of the "army counter-intelligence corps" tried to harass me by forging a report about me merely because I did not make payments to them.

Officers of the "counter-intelligence corps" began troubling me from October 10 on forged charges, when I heard that military civilians in Chinhae crossed over to the north aboard a plane. This hardened my determination to come over to the north without further delay.

O Bong Ju noted that he had long been with lieutenant colonel Ryu Un Hak in mind and yearned for the northern half of the Republic.

He said:

After I left Chonbuk University halfway at the second year course, unable to pay school fees, I was disappointed with the Pak "regime" and the south Korean society where the rich get richer and the poor poorer.

My mind turned to the north where General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, administers the affairs of state well.

I was to be discharged from the army several months later.

But after discharge from the military service it would be impossible for me to resume my study at school because I have no money and it would be very difficult to get a job. Worry about my future was too great to bear.

I deeply pondered which road I should take. And finally I crossed over to the north when I came to the Demilitarized Zone on October 20 together with the battalion commander.

They explained the course of their coming over to the north.

Ryu Un Hak said by using the favourable condition that he was a battalion commander in the frontline area, he passed through the checkup post where guard was tight and entered the Demilitarized Zone and pretended to perform a duty, while keeping wireless contact with the battalion to prevent the rascals from smelling of their plan and then crossed over to the northern half of the Republic.

They also spoke about what they saw and felt in the northern half of the Republic.

Ryu Un Hak said it was only a day before he came over to the northern half of the Republic, but he clearly saw that the northern half is a socialist paradise where all people are doing fruitful work for the fatherland and enjoy a happy life.

There is neither unemployed nor beggar in the northern half of the Republic. This bespeaks that it is a society where there is no gulf between rich and poor, he noted, and stressed:

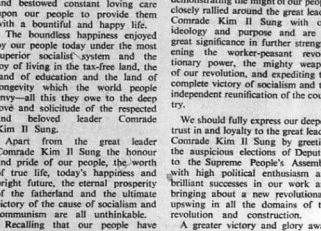
If this reality of the northern half of the Republic is known to the south Korean people, all of them will want to come and live in the northern half of the Republic.

He called upon the officers and men of the south Korean puppet army and people to rise all in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist national salvation struggle for democracy to achieve the reunification of the north and south.

The day is sure to come when the fellow countrymen in the south will happily live together with the compatriots in the northern half of the Republic in the bosom of General Kim Il Sung, he declared.

Noting that what impressed him when he set foot in the northern half of the Republic was that there is no distinction between the superior and subordinate in the People's Army, O Bong Ju said:

In the north all people study and youth and children like me study to their heart's satisfaction, receiving even stipends in the bosom of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. How wonderful this society is!



Lieutenant colonel Ryu Un Hak, commander of the first battalion, 60th regiment, 20th division of the south Korean puppet army (right), and Pfc. O Bong Ju, his wireless operator (left), came over to the northern half of the Republic.

I want to inform my younger brothers, relatives and colleagues in the "ROK army" and all the people in the south that the north linked by the same land with the south, is a world good to live in.

Saying he hated traitor Pak Jung Hi engaged in false propaganda lying that the northern half of the Republic is a dark land unfit for human habitation, he stressed: This rascal must be beat down at an early date.

He stated that he would devotedly fight on the road of national reunification, bearing in mind his emotion of being embraced in the warm bosom of General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation.

DPRK Wins First, Second In Int'l Marathon Race

Korean marathoners gave a good account of themselves in the 47th International Peace Marathon Race held in Czechoslovakia.

At the race participated in by over 130 runners from 21 countries, Ko Chun Son and Choe Chang Sop of the DPRK team came first and second respectively, demonstrating the honour of sportsmen of Juche Korea.

They made their debut in the 45th International Peace Marathon Race held in 1975, at which they breasted the tape almost simultaneously, Choe Chang Sop being the winner and Ko Chun Son runner-up.

The Korean marathoners returned home on October 21 by train. (KCNA)

News in Brief

Oct. 18

* A Japan-Korea friendship visiting group headed by Mr. Ichikawa Makoto, adviser to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, Representative Member of the Japanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and Member of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A delegation of Korean designers in Japan headed by Kim Sang Gyu, director of the designing institute of the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A military delegation of the DPRK headed by Pak Jung Guk left Pyongyang by plane to attend the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the day of armed forces of the People's Army of Botswana.

* Aleksandar Novacic, correspondent of the Yugoslav Tanjug News Agency in Peking, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree appointing Ryu Man Bok as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Gambia.

* An agreement on air transport between the Governments of the DPRK and the Lao People's Democratic Republic was signed in Vientiane.

Oct. 19

* A protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1978 between the Governments of the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Ulan Bator.

Speeches at Int'l Juche Seminar

Kimilsungism Guiding Idea, Theory, Method

Dr. Yasui Kaoru, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists and Professor of Hosei University, Japan, said:

We should not deal with the Juche idea as a mere development of Marxism-Leninism but deal with Kimilsungism as the acme of the development of the revolutionary thoughts while clarifying the positions of Marxism in the latter half of the 19th century, Leninism in the beginning of the 20th century and Kimilsungism in the present era in the history of revolutionary thoughts of mankind. This is my belief.

Great Kimilsungism with the immortal Juche idea as its essence becomes the guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method to arm not only the Korean people but also the world progressive and revolutionary people at present.

Kimilsungism clearly defined our era as the era of independence.

I regard the Korean revolution that is being lead upholding the banner of the Juche idea under the sagacious leadership of President Kim Il Sung, as an epochal revolution in the development of our revolution and in the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism are an important political event demonstrating the might of our people closely rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with one ideology and purpose and are of great significance in further strengthening the worker-peasant revolutionary power, the mighty weapon of our revolution, and expediting the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the country.

President Kim Il Sung taught that the ultimate goal of the Korean revolution is to attain uninterrupted revolution is to realize a complete victory of socialism and build communism and occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism to this end.

President Kim Il Sung taught that the remoulding of man is in essence the transformation of ideology, and pointed out about the magnitude of the ideological revolution.

The Korean revolution puts the main stress on the remoulding of men in the transformation of society.

Here pronounced clarly is the characteristics of the Juche idea considering people as master of everything.

Education is of weighty importance in developing the remoulding of men, in training the rising generation in particular.

The Korean revolution furnished a new example of emancipating of human being.

Through the toiling masses make and advance history, they can play their role as the makers of history with credit only under the wise guidance of an outstanding leader.

The Korean people, armed firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved President, rallied and united closely around him and solely guided by him, have pushed ahead with the revolution and work of construction to achieve the victory and prosperity.

I should like to congratulate and praise the Korean people who are creating a dedeloping anew the history of Korea and the world under the guidance of the great leader.

Philosophical Principle, Methodology of Juche

Pak Yong Gon, Dean of a Faculty of the Korea University in Japan, said:

The philosophical principle of Juche contains the most thoroughgoing dialectic principle.

As it clarifies man's decisive role in the change and development of the material world, the philosophical principle of Juche awakens us to the fact that all things in the world including man are bound to change and develop and, at the same time, gives us a dialectical understanding of the fundamental characteristics of the change and development of various matters in different stages of development in relation to the creative movement of man, the most developed being, with priority given to his movement. It may be said, therefore, that the proposition that man decides everything—and this is a major element of the Juche philosophical principles—embodies the most radical principle of dialectics that applies a dialectical viewpoint not merely to the spontaneous change and development of the material world, but even to those of the actual world which is becoming more and more a man-centred one as a result of his creative activity.

The philosophical principle that the world consists of matters and that the material world undergoes change and development will remain an eternal truth, as it expounds the universal characteristics of the existence and movement of the material world. However, since this principle is not a philosophical principle intended to characterize the world from the standpoint that man is its central driving force, it does not give a direct answer to the question as to what basic characteristics man's destiny and its change and development have.

In contrast to this, the philosophical principle of Juche is a principle that characterizes the world on the basis of the dominating role of man, the most developed being. Therefore, it constitutes a fundamental principle that characterizes not only the real state of the actual, inhabited world and its change and development, but also man's destiny and its change and development.

The great leader taught:

"Attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them—this is precisely the requirement of the Juche idea."

Attaching the greatest importance to man in dealing with all matters and making everything serve him—this is a human-centred methodology that calls for reasoning out conclusions by placing man at the focal point in all considerations, constructing theories thereof and then establishing all the principles of action in his interests.

The philosophical principle of Juche and its embodiment—the fundamental principle of the revolution—give forth the independent and creative stands, which are the basic stand and method to be maintained by the popular masses in the revolution and construction.

U.S. Should Pull Out Its Forces from S. Korea

S.B. Lungu, Assistant Secretary General of the Organisation of the African Trade Union Unity, said:

We call upon the United Nations to ensure that its resolution on the Korean question must be fully implemented and that the United States of America must unconditionally pull out all the occupation forces from south Korea and let the Korean people solve this problem themselves.

The African workers have followed very closely and with keen interest the progressive development of the Korean people under the leadership of the respected and beloved, great leader His Excellency Kim Il Sung. We have followed the struggle which the Korean people have fought against Japanese colonialism together with American imperialism and their lackeys.

We are happy to note that through a united front under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people have expelled all neo-colonialist and imperialist manipulations.

We have also noted the support which the Korean people give to people still struggling for their inalienable right of self-determination, inspite of the fact that they also have their own problems.

We say salute you for this selflessness and the African workers assure you of their continued support and cooperation.

It is a fact that the Korean revolution and construction under the very albe and wise leadership of the respected and beloved, great leader His Excellency President Comrade Kim Il Sung has succeeded and nobody can reverse this historical fact.

The achievements of the Korean people are a source of great inspiration to the African workers.

The Juche idea lets man understand the importance of his role as the centre of all human activity and that he must hew out his own destiny by his own efforts, and to be a genuine master of nature, society and his own destiny.

The inspiration that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has given to the Korean people is such that we admire this creativity and our coming from far areas of the world illustrates the keen interest which we all have in learning more about the Juche idea.

Immortal Idea for Mankind Liberation

A.O. Olusesi, Deputy Director of a Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, said:

In her search for economic independence in order to break the neocolonialist and imperialist stranglehold on emergent African countries, Nigeria has had to ally with her neighbouring sister countries in the West Africa zone to inaugurate the economic community of West African states. This experiment has already begun to yield useful dividends.

This I must admit is akin to the Juche idea and principle on economic construction or technical revolution which according to the great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, should serve as the means to provide the people with fruitful lives as the masters of the state and society.

While we rejoice with the Koreans for the outstanding success of Juche idea under the very able guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung and while we share the true feelings of all the Koreans for the complete reunification of their country, we should spare a minute to remember our brothers and sisters in other parts of the world where they currently engage in revolutionary struggle for the liberation of their fatherland.

According to Comrade Kim Il Sung, man is responsible for his own destiny, in order to become the master of his own destiny, a nation must have an independent government and firmly guarantee political independence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung does not confine himself to laying down the theoretical and philosophical principles of the Juche doctrine but adds to it the embodiment of Juche doctrine in all domains: independence in policy-making, self-reliance in economy and self-defence in national defence.

The principle of independence in politics necessitates complete equality and reciprocal respect among nations.

DPRK Hope for Just, Peaceful World

Giancarlo Elia Valori, Secretary General of the Italian International Relations Institute, said:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, an admirable country very hospitable to us, set a living example in successfully applying the principles of the Juche philosophy in political and social life as a guiding compass in life.

Today the DPRK has turned into a comprehensively developed prosperous country where each receives his share according to the work done.

It shows to the world that "self-reliance" is a stark reality, not a fantastic formula or a daydream, and that it is the political and moral duty which must be performed for a bright prospect and the growth of production.

It shows that the Juche philosophy is a most correct one for self-determination and an ideological system where the dignity of a nation is linked with that of each man and human wellbeing is made the center and object of social life.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is taking an active part in the great struggle for world peace and security despite the sufferings resulting from the territorial division, the complete split of everything, national and cultural. It has formed a strong peace front at home. Aspiring after a durable peace, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is arming the people with the Juche idea.

The Juche idea inspires all people to believe in their own strength and does not recognize the fatalistic and unprincipled compromise in rejecting the threatening and arrogant revolution, defending national sovereigmy and dignity and creating an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation among peoples.

The Juche idea enables a state to function as a beneficial structure and the political life to play a positive and dynamic role in reshaping social orders and reconstructing a country.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has successfully solved the questions concerning the relations among peoples and states and thus become a true inspirer of freedom and equality and the only hope for a just and peaceful world of the future.

Juche Our Revolutionary Idea

Mwahafa Ndilula, Member of the Central Committee of the Youth League of the South West Africa People's Organisation, said:

Arming ourselves with Juche idea, we are capable of defeating the imperialist and colonialist forces in uniting the revolutionary force and carrying out revolution to its bitter end.

We have been and still are inspired by the Juche idea, introduced by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the Korean revolution.

We understand that the Juche idea was introduced to safeguard the revolution.

The principle of safeguarding one's political sovereignty, economic independence and self-defence in matters of national defence which constitute the very essence of the Juche idea, is an important means permitting each people to exercise its right to self-determination.

It is a fact, that the Korean people's struggle for national and social liberation is very rich in experiences; providing this to those of us who are still struggling for our national and social liberations the clear-cut line as to how to carry out our national liberation struggles.

By following the Korean people's examples, we have committed ourselves on the better understanding by oneself of Comrade Kim Il Sung's thoughts, preachings which comprise Juche.

Comrade Kim Il Sung stated:

"Today the progressive people of the world want to live in the spirit of the Juche and many countries are going to follow the road of independence. Nobody wants to live subordinated to others and would tolerate the dignity of his nation being trampled underfoot."

All oppressed people of the world are today struggling to overcome the oppressor and build thus their country independently. (KCNA)

"Two-Korea" Plot Must Be Foiled U.S. Troops Withdrawn from S. Korea

Let's Check Korean Division, Arouse Public Opinion for Its Reunification

Keynote Speech of Int'l Women's Conf. for Unification of Korea

Socialist Councillor of Japan Tanaka Sumiko, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the International Women's Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Unification of Korea, made the keynote report at the conference held in Tokyo on October 11.

Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea

In the first part of her report, she took up the subject of the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

I urge once again, first of all, that Korea should be reunified at the earliest possible date on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement, she said.

Pointing out that the Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime" of south Korea is trying hard to fix the division of Korea into the north and south and "two Koreas", in contravention of the joint statement, with the support of the U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces, she stressed: This belies the expectation of reunification warmly hailed by the Korean nation.

In June 1973 President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced the detailed five-point policy to break the deadlock in the north-south dialogue for reunification, she said, and went on:

A joint meeting of political parties and public organizations was held in the DPRK on January 25, 1977, at which a letter to political parties, public organisations and people of all strata in south Korea and compatriots overseas was adopted and a four-point proposition for national salvation was put forward.

Pointing to the fact that today world opinion is unanimously supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, she continued:

President Kim Il Sung proposed the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, the opposite signatory of the armistice agreement, and demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

In his campaign pledges U.S. President Carter promised the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and promotion of human right diplomacy. But he moved backward after his assumption of office.

The U.S. air and naval forces in south Korea have been reinforced and the U.S. military bases in Okinawa are kept ready for a nuclear attack on Korea at any moment. The Pak Jung Hi clique and the U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces, both opposing the U.S. troop pullout, seek the maintenance of the Asian strategy of the United States to keep south Korea as a stronghold of "anti-communism."

This is an act of increasing tension and the danger of war in Asia and manoeuvres for obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification on the north and south and fixing "two Koreas."

President Carter who has propagated his "uprightness" must withhold all "aid" from the Pak fascist "regime," she demanded.

The reporter went on:

As President Kim Il Sung called for, we demand that the armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, the U.S. troops be totally withdrawn and the United States and Japan desist from encouraging the corrupt Pak "regime", which violates human rights. We consider that this is an indispensable condition for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The manoeuvres for the "simultaneous admission into the UN" of "two Koreas" and "cross recognition" on the part of the U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces are violation of the rights of the Korean nation to self-determination. This can never be tolerated.

She called upon the peoples of the whole world to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea based on the July 4 north-south joint statement.

Suppression of Human Rights in S. Korea

In the second part of the report, she referred to the suppression of human rights in south Korea.

She said:

South Korea has been covered with the networks of army, police and south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" agents and terrorism against people has reigned there over the past 16 odd years since Pak Jung Hi seized the puppet power through a military coup with the backing of U.S. imperialism in 1961.

Under his military dictatorship Pak Jung Hi has arrested and penalized progressive personages and Japan-resident south Koreans visiting south Korea on faked-up charges.

Indeed, the whole of south Korea is seized with terror politics.

Recalling that in August 1973 Kim Dae Jung who ran for presidency as boss of the New Democratic Party, an opposition party of south Korea, was openly abducted in broad daylight to Seoul from a Tokyo hotel by the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," she said:

We resolutely protest against the south Korean authorities and the Japanese Government and demand the south Korean "government" release Kim Dae Jung and the Japanese Government realise his unconditional re-entry into Japan.

We demand the Pak "regime" give up forthwith its terror politics, withdraw the "presidential emergency decrees" and guarantee the freedom and democratic life of the people.

We call for the release of Kim Dae Jung and all other political prisoners on the basis of the World Declaration on Human Rights.

We also demand the Japanese Government immediately stop giving political and economic support to the terror politics of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

Japan-S. Korea Fusion, Japan Gov't's S. Korean Policy

In the third part of the report she dwelt on the Japan-south Korea fusion and the Japanese Government's south Korean policy.

Bringing to light the notorious international "Lockheed" scandal and the corrupt fusion between the political and financial circles of Japan and south Korea, she said:

We call for a prompt end to all the despicable Japan-south Korea and U.S.-south Korea fusion. All this is a lever propping up the Pak fascist "regime" and a political and economic obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We demand the expulsion of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" from Japan.

We demand a thorough probe into the "Lockheed" scandal and all other scandals.

We protest against the Japanese Government's cooperation in the U.S. military "aid" in the form of encouragement to the Pak "regime."

We demand the Japanese Government stop joining in the "two Koreas" plot. We also demand the Japanese Government immediately stop opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification so ardently desired by the Korean people.

Encroachment on Human Rights of Koreans Here

In the fourth part of the report she pointed to the encroachment on the human rights of Koreans in Japan.

Exposing the violation of human rights of Koreans in Japan, she demanded the Japanese Government adopt a policy for defending their human rights.

Over 30 odd years after World War II, the Japanese Government has constantly encroached upon the human rights of Koreans in Japan, pursuing a hostile policy toward Korea, she said, and continued:

It is unjust to subject the Korean compatriots in Japan to discrimination in comparison with the status of other foreigners.

The Koreans in Japan, citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, have the legitimate right to be protected by the law of nationality with the diplomatic guarantee of the DPRK. They should be guaranteed the basic human rights.

We think it proper to let the Korean residents in Japan enjoy their rights and freedom and special treatment, so that the past history in which the Korean nation was placed under imperialist oppression can be compensated.

We demand the Japanese Government discontinue the suppression of Koreans in Japan under the "foreigners' registration law" and "immigration control regulations," recognize their freedom of choice of nationality, give up discrimination by nationality, guarantee the safety of lives and property and personal security of Koreans in Japan and stop the propaganda against Korea.

She strongly demanded the Japanese Government correct its Korean policy to defend the human rights of Korean residents in Japan.

In conclusion she appealed to the attendants of the conference to put an end to all acts obstructive to the reunification and arouse world public opinion demanding it in order to realize the ardent desire of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Resolution

A resolution was adopted at the International Women's Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Tokyo, Japan, on October 11. The resolution said:

We express once again support to the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement which calls for achieving Korea's reunification on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. We, at the same time, consider that the five-point policy for reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung in June 1973 and the four-point national salvation proposal adopted at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang in January 1977 deserve worldwide support.

The resolution said:

1. Considering that all outside forces should be rejected for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, we state to the U.S. Government:

1) We demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea and the evacuation of all nuclear equipment from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly.

2) We call on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States to replace the Military Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement.

3) We oppose the present conversion of the U.S. army bases in Japan into sortie bases for Korean aggression and notably the turning of Okinawa into a base for a nuclear assault.

4) We demand the U.S. and Japanese governments stop patronizing the Pak "regime."

2. Strongly denouncing the Pak "regime" for its inhumane suppression of human rights we demand

1) The Pak "regime's" renouncement of its terror policy, withdrawal of the "presidential emergency decrees" and guarantee of freedom and democracy.

2) An immediate end to the maltreatment of children: Experiments on human bodies for the military purpose, flesh traffic overseas under the name of "child adoption" and juvenile labour.

3) The abolition of all manner of sex discrimination such as exploitation of female workers under the inhumane labour conditions, prostitution through "tourism" and sexual torture imposed upon women political offenders.

4) The release of all political offenders including Kim Dae Jung and Kim Ji Ha pursuant to the World Declaration on Human Rights.

3. Opposing the Japanese Government's present obstruction to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, we demand

1) An end to Japan's political, economic and military aid to south Korea.

2) The Japanese Government's renouncement of its hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its scheme to fix the division of Korea.

3) The Japanese Government's withdrawal of its stance of opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

4) An immediate halt to clandestine activities in Japan of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" encroaching upon her sovereignty.

4. In connection with the infringement upon the human rights of the Koreans in Japan, we demand

1) The Japanese Government's discontinuation of its suppression of Koreans in Japan under the "foreigners registration law" and "immigration control regulations."

2) Recognition of the freedom of the Koreans in Japan to choose their nationality and an end to the discrimination on the pretext of nationality.

3) The Japanese Government's protection of the lives and personal safety of the Koreans in and out Japan.

We will send copies of this resolution to all democratic women's organizations and democratic forces in different countries to arouse world public opinion and also to the governments concerned and the United Nations to strongly call for its early implementation consistent with the World Declaration on Human Rights.

Appeal

An appeal to the world women was adopted at the International Women's Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Unification of Korea held in Tokyo, Japan, on October 11. The appeal said:

The conference confirmed that the Korean issue is one of the focal points in world politics today and it is an urgent question awaiting an early solution internationally.

The division of the territory and the split of the nation against the will of the Korean people after World War II have lasted for more than 30 years, threatening peace and security in Asia. The fascist suppression of the people by the Pak "regime" which is landed in a more serious international isolation, the position of women, students, Christians, men of the press, intellectuals and many political prisoners bound to the dense networks of suppressive system, the cruel tortures of Kim Dae Jung, Kim Ji Ha and others in dark prison cells, oppression of the families and wives of political prisoners and detainees, flesh traffic and slave labour, and the maltreatment of children and women fend violation of human rights—at all this in south Korea the attendants can hardly repress the ache in their hearts and indignation.

We hold that the division of Korea must no longer continue either from the national viewpoint of the Korean people or the viewpoint of world peace and women's emancipation or from the humanitarian stand. Informed of various facts and manoeuvres obstructive to Korea's reunification, we could keenly feel their seriousness.

The United States has kept occupying south Korea for more than 30 years and the Carter Administration which appeared on the scene with commitments to withdraw the U.S. troops in south Korea decided upon a massive deployment of the naval and air forces and 1,900 million dollars in "aid" with much talk about the withdrawal of the ground forces.

The United States is pursuing the line of U.S.-Japan-south Korea military integration with the "Japan-U.S. security treaty" as a lever and has turned Okinawa into a large base for nuclear offensive, deploying new type weapons there and increasing its function as a sallying and supplying base for Korean aggression.

Japan also is increasing her political and economic support to the Pak "regime" on the basis of the "Japan-south Korea treaty" and the "Japan-U.S. joint statement," concluded the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" and is stepping up inroads of enterprises into south Korea.

It has become clear that, as the economic "aid" of Japan increases, the south Korean people are deprived of the human rights and dictatorship is strengthened.

The "two Koreas" scheme is also persistently carried out.

We demand the conclusion of a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and oppose all the moves designed to perpetuate the division of Korea such as "simultaneous admission to the United Nations" and "cross recognition."

The attendants of the conference emphatically pointed out in unison that the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea under the U.S. imperialists' policy of military occupation is a factor obstructing the reunification of the north and south.

The question of Korean reunification must be settled independently, free from interference of outside forces, on the basis of such rights publicly recognized by international law as national self-determination and independence and non-encroachment upon sovereignty. The voice supporting and encouraging the just struggle of the Korean people is growing louder in the international arena, notably among the non-aligned countries and in the third world, and the solidarity movement supporting the cause of Korean reunification is gaining in scope and strength.

Supporting the July 4 north-south joint statement which laid down the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, we call for discontinuation of all the unwarranted acts of interfering in the sovereignty of the Korean people and obstructing her reunification.

We present at this conference are resolved to pay deeper attention to the Korean problem and strengthen the solidarity action for its solution.

Women throughout the world, let us strengthen solidarity with the north and south Korean women in their heroic struggle under difficult conditions and support the struggle till the aim is attained, surmounting all obstacles.

Speeches at Int'l Women's Conf.

Delegates of various countries spoke at the International Women's Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Tokyo on October 11 in support of the Korean people's cause of independent national reunification.

Betty Olle, secretary of the Victoria Branch of the Australian Democratic Women's Union, said in her speech:

It is disappointing to hear that President Carter is going back on his promise to withdraw United States troops from south Korea. On my return to Australia we will consider that action we can take to support the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of north and south Korea.

Berta Brichacek, Permanent Director of the Austrian Democratic Women's Union, said:

The peaceful reunion is important for the people in Korea, for the people in Asia and for all the people in the world who are longing for peace. It will not only be the duty of the Korean people to fight for the reunion of their country, but also the duty of all the people in the world. We have to fight against the imperialist plans of the United States of America and their allies.

The Austrian Democratic Women's Union will be with you in your fight for peaceful reunification, for the rights of the Korean community in Japan.

Nora Rodd, member of the Canadian Women's Council, stated in her speech:

We believe, at this serious time in world history, we are faced with great challenges as women—to do our utmost to strengthen international cooperation and to work for independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

What are we seeing in south Korea that warns us of increasing dangers? What does fascist south Korean "government" tell us of this final period of the capitalist system?

These are some of the urgent questions we shall be asking ourselves at this important conference.

Jertta Roos, member of the International Committee of the Finish Democratic Women's Union, in her speech said:

I can assure you that the workers and their organisations, progressive and peace-loving forces in Finland wait for the reunification of Korea, an independent and peaceful reunification.

Human rights are violated in south Korea and this has been possible with the direct and indirect help of the United States.

The actions of south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" must be condemned as crimes through the whole world and the governments which cover such actions should be demanded to stop that kind of policy.

Noting that the road to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country indicated by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is the only way to free the south Korean people from today's sufferings, she continued:

The President's ideas concerning the reunification problems are known in Finland.

On behalf of my organization I can say that we appreciate the four-point national-salvation program which was adopted last January in Pyongyang by the political parties and mass organisations.

Man Mohini Shagal, representative of the Women's International Democratic Federation and Joint Secretary of the National Federation of Indian Women, stated that more efforts should be exerted for the reunification of Korea.

She declared:

Let us unite and give whatever assistance we can in this major task that we have undertaken.

The Women's International Democratic Federation and the National Federation of Indian Women are solidly with you in your noble efforts.

Genoveva Lucia Tutuy Aspausa, Chairman of the Chincha Branch Committee of the Popular Women's Union of Peru, said:

Our Popular Women's Union of Peru expressing solidarity with the Korean people who are registering fine successes under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and advancing under the rays of the great Juche idea is marching shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people.

Our Popular Women's Union of Peru denounces the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique for its oppression of the south Korean people.

U.S. imperialism is No. 1 enemy of the world people, the enemy of the Korean people in particular.

As long as U.S. imperialism keeps occupying south Korea, a durable peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification cannot be expected.

We demand the withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea, the reduction of the armies of the north and the south and an end to the arms race.

Despite the efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the south Korean authorities are doggedly opposing the reunification of the country. The danger of the revival of Japanese militarism is increasing.

As for the Pak Jung Hi "regime," this "regime" is the most bestial fascist dictatorial "regime" without precedent in human history. This "regime" is a "regime" maintained only by the backing of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

During his election campaign President Carter promised to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea. Carter was compelled to make the pledge as the struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea was gaining momentum throughout the world.

Up to this day since his assumption of office Carter has not fulfilled his commitments. On the contrary, he takes the stand of stepping backward.

U.S. imperialism is No. 1 enemy of the Korean people.

The new generation of Korea educated in the Juche idea of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, in the anti-imperialist spirit, is heightening vigilance against the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism.

With the International Women's Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea as an occasion, I, in the name of the Latin American Continent, appeals to you delegates of various countries to this conference to strive for strengthening international solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people.

The Korean nation is one. It must never be split into two.

The Latin American people wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Long live the great leader President Kim Il Sung!

Marjorie Amaratunga, Secretary of the Woman Affairs Department of the Democratic Workers' Congress of Sri Lanka, noted that under the dynamic and mighty leadership of great President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, the Korean nation has risen to a pre-eminent position and is marching ahead toward further success.

She said:

We in Sri Lanka wish to join with you in the task of creating a world wide public opinion against the forces of oppression and suppression.

We wish that the new U.S. Government will review their policy towards south Korea and withdraw the U.S. arms.

Long live your revered leader Kim Il Sung!

Long live united Korea!

Ghada Al Jabi, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Syrian Women, said:

Syria, our homeland, stands on the side of the Korean people and actively supports the reunification of Korea.

During his visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Syrian President Assad manifested the stand of the Arab people who are struggling shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people for the reunification of Korea.

Deeply concerned about the tribulations of the nation caused by the division of the territory, President Kim Il Sung is making all his efforts to achieve the reunification of the country and the victory of the Korean revolution.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung the Korean people are vigorously struggling for national reunification along the road indicated by him.

Victory is in store for the Korean people fighting against imperialism and for freedom and independence.

History proves this.

Long live the great leader President Kim Il Sung!

Lilian C. Mc Farland, branch director of the U.S. Civil Society, said:

I consider withdrawal of all U.S. support to the corrupt Pak Jung Hi dictatorship fundamental in implementing the first subject listed on today's agenda for discussion at this conference, that of the reunification of Korea.

When U.S. troops depart and military aid to the corrupt and oppressive "government" of south Korea ceases, I believe peaceful reunification can be achieved and restoration of human rights accomplished.

Firm Solidarity of Dels. to 32nd UNGA with Korean People

Speaking at general debate at the 32nd UN General Assembly Session, delegates of various countries positively supported our people's cause of independent national reunification, according to a report from New York.

M. Dugersuren, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia, noted:

The presence of foreign troops in south Korea and the manoeuvres of the Seoul "regime" obstructing the country's peaceful reunification have rendered the situation in the Far East very complicated.

Pointing out that the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for solving the Korean question free from outside interference and in a peaceful and democratic way enjoy extensive support, he emphasized:

We express the belief that the struggle of the Korean people for building a reunified and independent, democratic state will register success and the source of tension in the Far East which poses a latent danger to the world peace will be removed.

Phoun Siphaseuth, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of Laos, stressed:

We demand the speedy withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and strongly support the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In his speech Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel reiterated Mozambique's full support to the Korean people's efforts for peaceful reunification.

Ali Abdul Salam El Tureiki, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the General People's Committee of Libya, remarked:

The situation on the Korean Peninsula remains a danger to world peace and security. In our opinion, the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea is a primary step that must be taken for a peaceful regulation.

Mwale, Foreign Minister of Zambia, noted:

We support the tireless efforts made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the peaceful reunification of the artificially divided Korean Peninsula in accordance with the spirit of the north-south joint statement made public on July 4, 1972.

Many other delegates in their speeches voiced firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and strongly demanded the United States withdraw its forces of aggression from south Korea.

The mass rally adopted a joint statement demanding the complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops and combat equipment including nuclear weapons from south Korea before the end of June 1978 and letters to U.S. President Carter and the UN Secretary-General.

It is reported that a meeting was held in Vientiane on October 13 to mark the first anniversary of the formation of the Lao Committee for Support of the Korean People's Struggle for National Reunification.

The meeting adopted a resolution fully supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

According to a report, a mass rally demanding the unconditional and immediate pullback of the U.S. troops from south Korea was held on October 11 in the seat of the southern province of Lebanon under the joint sponsorship of the Lebanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association.

Quite a few foreign delegates expressed their firm solidarity with the Korean people in the sacred struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country at 32nd UNGA Session.

S. Koreans: Let Us Raise High Flame of Anti-"Yusin System"

Why People Oppose?

As already reported, over 4,000 students of Yonse University on October 25 held an anti-"government" rally and anti-fascist demonstration, following an anti-"government" struggle of 1,000 students of Seoul University against fascism and for democracy.

The struggle of the students that erupted again in Seoul is the latest example showing that the south Korean people are constantly developing the movement against fascism and for democracy under the difficult circumstances in which the south Korean reactionaries are going on the rampage to tightly bind the whole of south Korea to the notorious "yusin (revitalized) system."

Entering this year, the south Korean people have continued their anti-"government" movement, becoming louder in opposing fascism and demanding democracy.

The stubbornness of this struggle is clearly borne out by the fact that they published during the first six months of this year well over 40 declarations, statements, resolutions and appeals and the like containing their just demands and stand.

The south Korean workers, youths and students and people of all strata affiliated with democratic movements, religious and other organisations are merging their voices into one.

Non-Rights of Slave

The voice demanding the repeal of the "*yusin* constitution" and "*yusin* system" is the loudest among their voices. This is because this ill-famed repressive system forces upon the people the non-rights of a slave and a state of suffocation, driving them to the limit of endurance.

The "headquarters for the promotion of the signature campaign of the charter for democracy and national salvation" in south Korea made public in April a document "the road of the charter for democracy and national salvation," in which it demanded the "repeal of the *yusin* system and complete removal of all the illegal restrictions on the basic human rights," reflecting the will of the broad public circles.

"The declaration of the workers' human rights" published at an anti-"government" meeting held with the attendance of more than 1,500 workers, detainees' families and believers in Myongdong, Seoul, in March stated that "there are countless cases of infringement upon the basic rights of the workers and infliction of inhumane sufferings upon them under the cloak of national security and economic development" and they "regard this as a crime which can no longer be tolerated." And they demanded "an early abrogation of the national security law, provisional exception law and emergency decrees encroaching upon the basic rights of the workers."

In their joint statement on September 15, personages of political, religious and other circles exposed that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's barbaric suppression of the workers' struggle in Onghwa Manufacture in Seoul was "a typical case glaringly exposing what and whom the present regime exists for and what direction it intends to take" and demanded "in the name of the people" a guarantee of "three labour rights" to the workers.

National Split

Another main reason why the south Korean people oppose the Pak Jung Hi traitors' "*yusin* system" is that it is a system for permanent national split which obstructs the reunification of the country in league with outside forces.

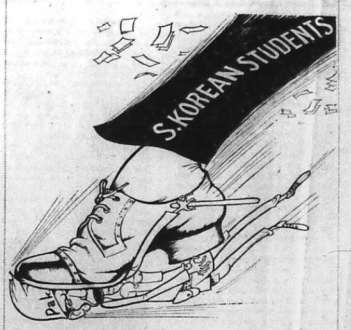
A statement published in Seoul on August 15 by personages of various circles fighting against fascism and for democracy denounced the criminal scheme of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to perpetuate the division of the country and called upon all the people to rise up in the struggle against the "*yusin* system" to prevent a permanent split and achieve reunification.

In their struggle against fascism and for democracy, the south Korean people are orienting it more and more to the expulsion of traitor Pak Jung Hi, the puppet boss, from "power," denouncing all his crimes.

In his "statement of reasons for appeal" to the puppet supreme court, Yun Bo Son, a conservative politician of south Korea, declared that "as long as there remains the Pak regime, there can be neither freedom nor democracy nor peace nor reunification and as long as the Pak regime is left alone, the history of our nation can not be advanced" and demanded the prompt resignation of the Pak regime.

"We demand the resignation of the Pak regime!"—This is the demand of life and the slogan of the struggle of the south Korean people of all strata advancing under the banner of anti-fascism and democracy.

Under this very slogan the students of Seoul and Yonse universities rose up again in the struggle in defiance of the suppression by the fascist gang, under the banner of anti-fascism and democracy.



(We deny the present "regime")

Rodong Sinmun Denounces "Yusin System"

The south Korean puppets' "*yusin*" system is a most hideous system of fascist repression, war, reliance upon outside forces and national split.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) October 17 says this in an article on the lapse of five years since the Pak Jung Hi military fascist gang cooked up "October *yusin*."

The Pak Jung Hi military fascist gang fucked up so-called "*yusin*" on October 17, 1972 in a terror-ridden atmosphere after proclaiming an "emergency martial law" on top of a "state of emergency" and mobilising even heavily armed puppet army troops. This was the second "military coup" designed to suppress and stamp out at the point of the bayonet the struggle of the south Korea people against fascism and for democracy, against outside forces and for national reunification and strengthen the system of one-man fascist dictatorship.

The article exposes all kinds of indelible crimes commited by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against the country and the nation over the past five years since they framed up the "*yusin*" system.

Pointing out that the fascist repression of the south Korean people by the puppets has reached the worst point, the article says:

The fascist suppression of the people by the south Korean puppets is a sum total of the mediaeval brutality and ultra-modern craftiness, in which the brutality of the "Chongwadae" military gang is added to the atrocioisness of the preceding tyrants.

After "*yusin*", the puppets have further fascistized the whole of the "law" system and incessantly carried on manslaughtering operations, lording it over like a "monarch."

The criminal nature of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's "*yusin*" system finds clear expression in the frantic war manoeuvres, too.

The south Korean puppets have reinforced the criminal system of "anti-communism" and "prevail-over-communism" and the "emergency system for confrontation," crying for "confrontation with dialogue."

This, in actuality, means a war system.

Wielding the "*yusin*" fascist club, the puppets have stuffed the mouth and ears of the people and blindfolded them and become more undisguised in their war manoeuvres. Seeking a way out in the provocation of a war, they have frantically stepped up the reinforcement of troops and arms expansion, ceaselessly staged war exercises in the sky, on the ground and sea and frequently committed provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

As a result, south Korea has been turned into huge barracks, powder-magazine and drill ground.

Branding the south Korean puppets' "*yusin*" system as a lever of treachery for prolonging their remaining days which are numbered by relying on the outside forces, the article says:

The Pak Jung Hi clique are, by nature, a group of out-and-out puppets who usurped the puppet regime with the backing of the bayonets of the U.S. imperialists and maintain it with the support of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries. It is their mode of existence to rely upon foreign imperialists and it is their lifesaving expedient to serve outside forces.

The puppets' fascist oppression, war moves and reliance upon outside forces are links in the whole chain of manoeuvres for a permanent split of the nation, the article says, and continues:

Over the last five years, the south Korean puppets have made a desperate attempt to seek a way out in fixing the split of the country with "*yusin*" as the lever.

A little over three months after the publication of the north-south joint statement whose main content is independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and only five days after the first meeting of the co-chairmen of the north-south co-ordination commission aimed at realising this principle, the south Korean puppets faked up "*yusin*" and raced headlong along the road of fascism, war and reliance upon outside forces. This itself clearly shows what desperate stage the puppets have reached in their splittist machinations.

The article further says:

The five years following the establishment of the "*yusin* system" by the puppets in south Korea were literally years of crimes and evil deeds beyond human imagination.

As the south Korean people say, today south Korea under the "*yusin*" tyranny has been turned into a "lawless land where there are people, but no civil rights, there is society, but no ism and there is man, but no dignity."

All the crimes of the south Korean puppets are unpardonable hideous treacheries of those who are utterly indifferent to the destiny of the country and the nation and seek only their own easy life and dissipation.

The fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has been landed in a more serious crisis for their own treacherous acts.

The criminal moves of the puppets to maintain and strengthen their rule by "*yusin*" and the like are nothing but frenzied attempts of those sinking in an hopeless bog to find a way out of it at any cost but, this will only cause greater discontent and resistance of the people and precipitate their own final destruction, the article says in conclusion. (KCNA)

Struggle in Review

Jan. 18: In the name of the "national committee of struggle for democracy in south Korea," 10,000 anti-"government" handbills were scattered in front of the puppet Seoul city office.

Mar. 1: Over 1,600 believers and people of various other strata gathered at a church in Myongdong, Seoul, and held a big anti-"government" meeting.

Mar. 10: Workers, religious men and personages of all circles, 1,500 in all, held an anti-"government" rally at a church in Myongdong, Seoul and issued a "declaration of workers' human rights."

Mar. 22: Personages of various strata and "defendants in the case of the declaration for democracy and national salvation" published the "charter for democracy and national salvation."

Mar. 28: Over 600 students of Seoul University Science College held an anti-"government" rally, published the "declaration for democracy and national salvation."

Apr. 7: Over 150 students and professors of Hanguk Theological College in Seoul held an anti-"government" meeting and published a "declaration of ordeal."

Apr. 8: About 200 students of Methodist Theological College in Seoul rose in an anti-"government" demonstration.

Apr. 12: The students of the Fine Arts College of Seoul University gathered on the campus and scattered anti-"government" handbills called the "April declaration."

Apr. 17: Former reporters and editors of the south Korean daily "Tonga-Ilbo" published the "declaration for free press."

Apr. 18: Some 1,000 people of various strata held a memorial service, issued the "declaration on the situation."

Apr. 24: More than 100 young churchmen staged a street demonstration in Myongdong Street, Seoul.

May 12: The students of Yonse University staged a street-demonstration demanding the abolition of "*yusin* system" and "emergency decrees."

Sep. 8: More than 200 workers in Pyonghwa Market, Seoul, went on a sit-in strike in the office of the labour nation demanding the restoration of the three rights of labour.

Sep. 20: Over 2,000 students of Songgyungwan University in Seoul staged a street demonstration against the fascistization of campus.

Oct. 7: 1,000 students of Seoul University held an anti-"government" rally and staged a demonstration against the interference of the fascist clique on campus and in demand of the resignation of Pak Jung Hi.

Oct. 12: 2,000 students of Yonse University, Seoul, rose in an anti-"government" struggle demanding "withdrawal of the constitution and the resignation of the Pak regime.""

Oct. 24: Former reporters and editors of "Tonga-Ilbo" and families of political prisoners, over 100 in all, staged a night demonstration in the heart of Seoul.

Oct. 25: Over 4,000 students of Yonse University, Seoul, held a massive anti-"government" demonstration, issued the "Yonse's 1977 declaration of resolute struggle for the protection of democracy."

S.Korean Democrats:

Yusin Will Not Last Long

The Japanese daily paper "Tokyo Shimbun" October 18 carried its Seoul correspondent's interview with ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, ex-"foreign minister" Chong Il Hyong and Kim Dae Jung's wife Li Hui Ho on the occasion of the fifth year of the fascist "*yusin* system" established by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Japanese correspondent asked these personages about their views on the stance of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime today five years after the establishment of the "*yusin* system," question of the puppets that "suppression of human rights is necessary for security" in connection with the "withdrawal" of U.S. troops from south Korea and the prospect of the movement for the restoration of democracy in south Korea.

The south Korean personages said that the "*yusin* system" is "power politics by a dictator" and it was preposterous indeed to assert that human rights should be suppressed for "security." They expressed the conviction that justice would certainly be crowned with victory.

Yun Bo Son said:

"I don't want to say a word about the five years of the *yusin* system, because the Pak regime has taken no stance of improving its policy but, on the contrary, is reinforcing the dictatorship.

"It is a lie that human rights should be restricted for security. Suppression of freedom is for the maintenance of the Pak regime.

"A wind for the restoration of human rights is blowing into south Korea, too. But the Pak regime considers this as a challenge and suppresses the movement for the restoration of democracy. Hatred for this vice is burning in the hearts of the south Korean people.

"Anyway justice is bound to emerge victorious. That day is not far off."

Yun Bo Son

Chong Il Hyong stressed:

"The *yusin* system is power politics by a dictator denying freedom, democracy and civil rights. In view of the world trend, we can say that it will not last long. A desire for the restoration of democracy is strong among believers and students."

Referring to the sophism of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that "for security there is no alternative but to restrict freedom," he said:

"This is preposterous claim. It is in the nature of man and man's historic mission to fight for freedom. Bright is a prospect for the restoration of democracy in south Korea."

Li Hui Ho noted that under the "*yusin* system" the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits "have deprived the people of their rights, while imposing only duty upon them."

Stressing that "democracy should be restored speedily," she said: "The ardent desire of the people for freedom has not subsided. I cannot say how many years it will take, but I am convinced that the day is sure to come when democracy will be restored."

S. Korean Military Men: Point Guns at Pak Jung Hi

Recently, four south Korean army men and military civilians came over to the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by crossing the Military Demarcation Line(MDL).

This clearly shows that today most south Korean military men oppose and express their dissatisfaction with the suppressive policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, while yearning for the northern half of the Republic.

On October 12, final overhauler Li Jang Su and fuselage repairer Cho Byong Uk, both civilians belonging to the transport plane base shed of the south Korean puppet ground force in Chinhae, South Kyongsang Province, flew to the northern half of the Republic.

On the other hand, on October 26 lieutenant colonel Ryu Un Hak, commander of the first battalion, 60th regiment, 20th division, of the south Korean puppet army, and Pfc. O Bong Ho, wireless operator of the battalion, came over to the northern half of the Republic, crossing the death line at a favorable point they had already studied in detail.

At a press conference which given in the DPRK after they crossed over to the north, they unanimously said that they had been greatly resented over traitor Pak Jung Hi, the ministers and deputy ministers of the south Korean puppet government and the brasshats of the puppet army who were corrupt and engaged in irregularities and clamouring about "anti-communism" and "destroying the enemy in the initial stage of war," while trying to ignite a new war and resorting to the "two Koreas" plot and man-deploying middle-and low-ranking officers and soldiers in the frontline areas along the Military Demarcation Line.

As clearly shown by the asylum to the north by the south Korean military men, today the anti-Pak sentiments among the south Korean military men are smoldering in the army.

Late in April this year, over 200 men of the "homeland defense reserve forces" who had been forced to receive military training at the drill ground of a puppet army unit in Yongdong, North Chungchong Province, rose in revolt.

Outraged by the fascist crimes of the military hooligans who drove them hard in the military exercise, inflicting "corporal punishments" upon them almost every day, they rose as one with bars in their hands.

Shouting the slogans "we oppose the forced military drill," "we don't want to be soldiers of Chongwadae (the Blue House)," "our wives and children are starving at home," "we cannot endure hunger" and "stop suppressing the human rights," they held a meeting and bitterly denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their new war provocation manoeuvres and savage violation of human rights.

The uprisers shouted to the puppet army soldiers who had rushed to the scene of revolt: "You are also sons of poor workers and peasants, aren't you? Turn back your rifles!" They smashed three army cars mobilized for the suppression of the revolt.

The discontent and spirit of insubordination of the south Korean military men opposed to the fascist policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique are taking the form of neglect of duty, insubordination and refusal to do military exercises. Recently, however, the number of deserters among the south Korean military is increasing day by day which were clearly shown as follows:

On July 4, soldier Kang Jun who was on sentry duty in Songsa-myon, South Cheju-gun, Cheju Island, south Korea, escaped carrying his weapons and ammunition with him.

On June 19, army soldiers Li and Song who were on defense duty near the Military Demarcation Line, ran away.

On June 4, an army soldier stationed in Kyongsang Province, south Korea, absconded.

In May, a certain Kim a noncommitioned officer who was stationed near Seoul, escaped carrying his weapons.

According to a report released by the puppet police authorities, over 160 south Korean army soldiers who were stationded in South Cholla Province, were arrested on charges of desertion during one month from April, this year.

Especially, of late, the so-called "scribbling" case occured frequently in the south Korean army.

According to a report, in the middle of this May the scribbling which say that "I hate not only the military exercises but traitor Pak Jung Hi," "Let us train our guns at Chongwadae" were found in six division of the puppet army.

All above mentioned facts directly shows how south Korean military men hate and express their dissatisfaction at the Pak Jung Hi clique which aggravate the north-south confrontation and desperately provoke a new war preparation in Korea under the slogan of "anti-communism."

Freedom of Defense Demanded

The Seoul Bar Association and the Seoul First Bar Association recently demanded the puppet Ministry of Justice guarantee the freedom of pleading, according to a report from Seoul.

In their letter to the puppets, these lawyers' organisations demanded that "those under investigation by the detective organs be allowed to be defended" and the lawyers be "permitted to address inquiries about facts" to relative organs of the puppet government.

As is known, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, brandishing the "lawyers law" and other fascist evil laws, restrict the fair activities of the lawyers. They do not allow the lawyers to defend those figures who undergo persecution after being arrested while fighting for democratic freedom and even suppress the lawyers who dare defend them.

Petition for Release of Two Poets Filed

A petition signed by 275 south Korean writers and poets was filed with Prosecuter-General O Taek Un on Oct. 27 demanding release of two poets Ko Un and Cho Tae Il arrested on charges of a violation of "emergency Decree No. 9."

Ko Un and Cho Tae Il were arrested on September 27 for publishing a book of poems "A Republic in Winter" written by poet Ryang Song U and have been formally indicted. Ryang Song U is also under arrest in connection with his work printed by the Japanese magazine "Sekai."

The petition was delivered by poet Pak Tu Jin and two others.

The signers included Pak Jong Hwa, President of the south Korean Academy of Arts; Mo Yun Suk, a prominent poet and President of the south Korean Chapter of the P.E.N.; and Cho Byong Hwa, a poet and a dean of Kyonggi University's Liberal Arts College. Popular writers such as Han Su San and Pak Wan Jo, both whose books were on the best seller lists in the fiction and non-fiction fields, respectively, in September, were also among the signers.

The petition said Ko and Cho should be treated leniently because the book was published solely out of their friendly feelings toward and humanitarian consideration for their fellow poet under arrest.

The petition signed by almost all the south Korean literary men is a noteworthy event because they had not risen up against the south Korean puppet clique when students, religious men and workers were struggling for the democratization of south Korean society.

Ex-Pressmen Stage Night Demonstration

Former journalists of the south Korean daily "Tonga-Ilbo" who were dismissed while struggling against the fascist repression by the south Korean authorities and for freedom of the press and families of political prisoners, over 100 in all, staged a night demonstration in the heart of Seoul on October 24.

The demonstration was held on the occasion of the third anniversary of the occasion of "declaration for freedom of the press activities" on October 24, 1974.

More than 180 reporters of "Tonga Ilbo" called a strike on October 24, 1974, and adopted a declaration against the suppression of the press and in demand of the guarantee of freedom of speech.

Prior to the night demonstration, they held a meeting at which they adopted a resolution (1977 declaration) containing demands including "the abolition of the system and law strangulating freedom of the press" and then marched out to the street.

Saying that "the night demonstration in the heart of Seoul was an unprecedent one in recent years," the Seoul correspondent of the Japanese paper "Asahi Shimbun" reported about the demonstration.

According to the report, the demonstrators marched up to the building of "Tonga Ilbo," 300 metres away from the meeting place, and shouted slogans denouncing the puppet clique's suppression of the press and read out the declaration which they adopted.

They held the demonstration, putting up a fierce struggle against puppet police who tried to disperse them.

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